CORT HAMILTON and STATEN ISLAND FERRY - On and after JULY 15, this Ferry will stop at FERRY - On and after JULY 15, this Ferry will stop at FERRY - On and after JULY 15, this Ferry will stop at Townsend's Dock and Fort Hamilton, at 81 and 101, a m; 12, 12, 4 and 81, p. m. Leave Fort Hamilton at 71, 95 and 11, 12, 4 and 84, p. m. Leave Fort FIVE CENTS Fassengers a m; 15, 35 and 50 p. m. Five CENTS Fassengers as Fert Hamilton must leave in the Staten Island Boxts (near Fert Hamilton must leave in the Staten Island Boxts (near Fert Hamilton must leave, in all tips from Fort Hamilton First for New York, in all tips from Fort Hamilton for Greenwood The Docks at Rian States Islands are now in order to land flat man, then and Staten Islands are now in order to land

FOR BOSTON and PROVIDENCE OF NEW 

Express Stright Tratt.

THE REGULAR MAIL LINE, VIA STONING THE REGULAR MAIL LINE, via STONING TON, for SOSTON and PROVIDENCE—luland roote-the shortest and most direct—carrying the Eastern Mail.

The steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK Capt. Joel Steno, and O. VANDERBILT Capt. W. H. Frazer, in connection with the Stonington and Providence and Boston and Providence and Boston and Providence Railroads, leaving New York dairy, Sauniays excepted, from Pier No. North River, first what above Battery place, at a closely p.m. and Stonington at 85% p.m. or on the arrival of the anal train which leaves Boston at 51% p.m. or on the arrival of the anal train which leaves Boston at 51% p.m. or on the arrival of the anal train which leaves Boston at 51% p.m. or on the arrival of the anal train which leaves Boston at 51% p.m. or on the arrival of the anal train which leaves Boston at 51% p.m. or on the arrival of the anal train which leaves Boston at 51% p.m. or on the arrival of the anal train which leaves Boston at 51% p.m. or on the arrival of the anal train which leaves Boston at 51% p.m. or on the arrival of the anal train which leaves Boston at 51% p.m. or on the arrival of the anal train which leaves Boston at 51% p.m. or on the arrival of the anal train which leaves Boston at 51% p.m. or on the arrival of the anal train which leaves Boston at 51% p.m. or on the arrival of the anal trains and the stone a

turday, The PLYMOUTH ROCK from New York Tuesday Thors

The FDS and Saturday From Stormston Monday Wednesday, and Saturday From Stormston per Kahrona to Frovi Passengers proceed from Scattlatton per Kahrona to Frovi Gerce and Rosto, in the Express Mail Train rescaling said place in advance of these by other routes and in ample time for all the early moranis lines connecting North and Sant Passengers that prefer it remain a board the steamer, anjoy a might's rest annistarted breakfast if desired, and leave Stormston to the 7-15a. m. train, connecting at Providence with the 11a in train to Secutor.

A bargage master soccompanies the steamer and train through each way.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD-For PHILA EW-JERNEY KAILKOAD-FOI FILLIAND DELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST via JERSEI GITY-Mail and Expres lines Leave New York shall I am and 4 and 6 pe to Kensanton. Through Tekets and for Chetment [4:19 are 9:18 50) and the West and for Electronic [4:19 are 9:18 50) and through bargay absoluted to Washington in 8 a to and 6 p. and through bargay absoluted to Washington in 8 a to and 6 p. and a superior absoluted to Makington in 8 a to and 6 p. and through bargay absoluted to Makington in 8 a to and 6 p. and through bargay absoluted to the superior of the time of leaving.

ELUSHING RAILROAD -Leaves Fuiton-Mar-

The Through Texes and singul Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD,
OALENA AND CHICAGO D. RAILROAD,
CHICAGO BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD,
to Chicago Miwsukee, Gsiens, Dubaque, Rock Island, Bur
Engton, Quincy, St. Louis, Cairo, Kansas and Rebraska, and
all other points West and South west.
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Gorner of Courtlandt at. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE via MICHIGAN REAT AMERICAN ROUTE via MICHIGAN ROUTE via MICHIGAN RAILROAD to Chicago S. E. Jons, Rock (stand. St. Paul, Milwanker, Kansas City, and sli places West and South-west, via New York and Erie, New York Central, American Lake Shore, Great Western Railway and Mouligan Southern Railroads forming the shortest, quicket, and most pleasant route to the Great West. The Road between Detroit and Adrian is now open, and trains are 1 n downeding at Adrian with express trains to Chicago and the West. For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 188 Broadway, cor. of Dey-st.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

HARLEM RAILROAB

HARLEM RAILLROAB
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS
Commencing WEDNESDAY June 3, 1857.
Trains leave Depot corner of White and Centre etc. 74 a. ta.Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake
Mahopon. 4 a. m.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting
at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopon, at Furdy's
for Ridgefield at Brewster's for Danbury at Chatham YourCorners with Western Railread for Albany, Troy, Sarstoga and
the West Sip m.—Millenton Train, stopping at all stations
6 p. m.—Williams Sridge Train, stopping at all stations
6 p. m.—Williams Sridge Train stopping at all stations
Leave Sib-st Fallation: 7.45 a. m.—Williams Bridge Train
stopping at all stations. 11 a. m.—Williams Bridge Train, stopping
stations 2 p. m.—Williams Bridge Train stopping at all stations
1 p. m.—Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
1 p. m.—Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM J CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

TUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.-From July Express trains will have Chambersas. Station as follows Express trains 6 a m. and 5:15 p m. Albany Passenger trains 8 a m., 12 m. and 5:35 p m. for Sing Sing, 10:15 a m. and 4 p.m., 16 p.m., 17 m. and 4 p.m., 18 m. The Poughkeepsie, 7 a m. and 1 and 7 p.m.; for Peckekill 5:35 p.m. The Poughkeepsie, Peckekill and Sing Sing trains stop 2 the way statement. assentgers taken at Chambers, Canal Christopher and Thirty first streets. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45 and 16:40 p.m. and 4:30 p.m., and Albany at 4:45 9 and 16:40 a.m. and 4:40 p.m.

A. F. SMITH. Superinte ONG ISLAND BAILROAD-Summer Ar-BLAND RALLKUAD—Summer ArBrooklyn for Greenport at 9 a. m. dally, and on Saturdays axis S.
m. m. for Riverhead at 9 a. m. and 3:36 p. m., for North 1sby
m. for Riverhead at 9 a. m. and 3:36 p. m., for North 1sby
m. for Syssect at 16 a.m., and 4:30 p. m., for Hempstead
p. m., for Syssect at 16 a.m., and 4:30 p. m., for Hempstead
at 10 a. m., 4:38, and 6 p. m.; for Jamaica at 9 and 10 a. m.,
and 4:30, d., and 7 p. m.

of the Providence. Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Train of the New Tork and New-Haven, and New-Haven Hartford and Spring-laid Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 a. m. SAMUEL NOTT. Superintendent.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMET, countricining July 15, 1957—
Passenger station in New York, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av., cotrainer on 27th-st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK—For New-Haven, 7:29.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK—For New-Haven. 7:29, 2720 a.m. (ex.): 12(45) 3:45, 4:20 (ex.). and 4:50 p. m. For Bridgepert 7:29 6:29 a.m. (ex.): 12(45) 3:45, 4:20 (ex.). and 4:50 p. m. For Bridgepert 7:29 6:29 a.m. (ex.): 12(45) 3:45, 4:20 (ex.). and 4:30 p. m. For Milford Stratferd, Fairfield, Southport and Westpert, 7:20 a.m. 12(45) 3:46, 4:20 (ex.), 4:20 5:35, 6:35 p. m. For Newaik, 7:20, 9:20 a.m. 12(45) 3:46, 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 p. m. For Darion and Greenwich, 7:20, 9:20 a.m., 12(45) 3:46, 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 p. m. For Port Chester and intermediate statemen, 7:20, 9:20 a.m., 12(245) 3:46, 4:59, 5:35, 6:35 p. m. CONNECTING TRAINS—For Ecotom, 6:20 a.m. (ex.), 12:16, p. m. (ex.) For Hartford and Springfield, 8:20 a.m. (ex.), 12:16, p. m. (ex.) and 4:20 p. m. (ex.) to Northampton. For Camil Railroad, 8:20 a.m. (ex.) and 12:45 p. m. to Northampton. For Camil Railroad, 8:20 a.m., 4:20 p. m. For Houstenet Railroad, 8:20 a.m., 4:20 p. m. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:20 a.m., 4: TRAINS TO NEW-1/0RK—Front New Haven, 5:20, 3, 9:35 a.m. (ex.), 1:36 (ex.), 4:30 5 p. m. (ex.) From Bridgeport 6:10, 7:40, (0:15 a.m. (ex.); 2:47 (ex.), 5:11,9:37 b. m. (ex.) From November 4:46, 6:44 8:15 10:53 a.m. (ex.); 2:35 (ex.), and 3, 5:45, 10:05 p. m. (ex.) From Port Chester, 5:27, 6:43, 7:28, 8:58, 11:36 a.m. (ex.), 3:36, 6:27 p. m. (ex.) AMES H. H35YT, Superintendent.

YEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD .- OR and after Monday, June 15, 1899, and until further notice enger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duanest, as follows

DUNKIRK EARTESS, at 5 a to for Dunkirk.
BUFFALO EXPRESS, at 5 a m., for Bodato.
MAIL, at 5 a m., for Donkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
ROCKLAND PASSENGER, at 3:30 p. m., from took of Chembers at, via Flerment for duffern's and intermediate

WAY PASSENGER, at 4 p. m., for Newburgh, Middlelowe EMIGRANT, at 5 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffale and Inter

EMIGRANT, at 5 p. m., for Dunkin and Boffale and Intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS BUN DAILLY, (SciNDAYS EXCEPTED).

NIGHT EXPRESS, at 5 p. m. for Dankira, every day.

NIGHT EXPRESS, at 5 p. m. for Dankira, every day.

NIGHT EXPRESS at 5 p. m. for Dankira, every day.

NIGHT EXPRESS at 5 p. m. for Dankira, every day.

These Express Trains connect at Elimins with the Elimins.

Constitution and Ningara Fair Reviewed, for Ningara Fails; at Binghamton with the systemate in Magnamaton Rational for Presenter at Committee with the Rational for Rochester; at timest level with Delaware. Lacks at the Secondary of the Secondary at Mornelleville with the Buffale and New York City Railroad for Buffales at Buffale and Daukirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Clove-land. Chostonast, Toledo, Defroit, Clinical Ac.

HOMER RAMSDELL, Freedenzi.

NEW WIDE-GAUGE ROUTE from NEW-YORK to ROCHESTER. The ROCHESTER and GENESEE VALLEY RAILROAD is now open and in op-nection with the Build. Completed we York and New York and Eric Railroads, Lynna a Circuit route from New York to Rachester.

for and Erie Laborates, naturally threely restricted superior come.
The directness of this rooms, but they with the superior come for afforded by the wise construction at the internal decrease.

He between the above standed crise.

Tiezets can be precuped at the Rese York and Erie Kallroad.

Taket Office, foot of Dunnest, and the last Breadlessy, are to

NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD COM-PANY'S EXPRESS GENERAL OFFICE, No. 175 Broad way, N. Y. - The Heav York and Este Lidered Contrary are more propored to do a regular Express houses.

HOMER RAMBUELL, President CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY

yanne and Western Rairon, and the second subject of Rairond.
Sulmin Rairond Rairond Russian Rairond Russian Rairond Russian Rairond Russian Rairond Russian Russian Rairond Rairond Russian Rairond Ra DENNSYLVANIA HALLROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Fennsylvania Rallroad cennects at Pittaburgh with reduceds to and from St. Louis. Mo. Alton. Galeus and Chicase.

II. Frennfort, Lexington and Louisville. Ry., Terre Bosts, dadnest. Lefayette and Indianapolis, Ind.; Cinninnati, Dayton, Springfield. Bellefontaine. Bandusky. Toledo, Cleveland. Combins Zameville. Massillon and Wooster. Obio; size, with the stream packet boats from and to New Orleana, St. Louis fentiville and Cincinnati.

Through Tickets for the East can be had at any of the above mentioned places in the West.

Fassengers will find this the abortest, most expeditions and confortable route between the East and West.

FROM NEW-YOR TO CHICAGO IN 36 HOURS.

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FROM NEW-YOR TO CHICAGO IN 36 HOURS.

Fare as inwas by any other Route.

Fare as iow as by any other Route.
See handfulls in the hotels of this city.
Through Tickets, or further information, methos of the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, No. 2 Aster House, Broadway.

J L. ELLIOTT. Agent

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD-The GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, connecting the Atlantic office with Western. North-western and South-western States, by a con innous Bailway direct. This Road also connects at Pittsburgh with deliy lime of Steamers to all ports in the Western Rivera and at Cleveland and Sandusky with steamers to all parts on the North-western Lakes; making the most direct, cheapest and cellable route by which PREIGHT can be forwarded to and crom the Great West.

LATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH

ATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH
FIRST CLASS.—Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Books, Dry Goods (in boxes, bales and trunks),
Fings (in boxes and bales), Feathers, Furz, &c.,
Brong Class.—Domestic Sheeting, Shirting and
Ticking (in original bales), Drugs (in casks), HardFarr, Leather (in rolls or boxes). Wool and Sheep
Palts Eastward &c.,
Felts Class.—Anvils, Steel, Chains (in casks),
Hemp Baron and Pork, Salted (loose or in sacks),
Tobacco, manufactured, except Cigass or cut, &c.,
Fobacco, manufactured, except Cigass or cut, &c.,
Fob

evitor— \$2 \$\Phi\$ bale, not exceeding 500 B weight, until further notice. In shipping Goods from any point east of Philadelphia be particular to mark the package "Via Pennsylvania Raliroad." All woods consigned to the Agents of this Road as Philadelphia or inteburgh will be forwarded without detention.

Franch Agents—Harris, Wormley & Co., Memphis, Tenn. \$ P. Sase & Co., St. Louis: J. S. Mitchell & Son. Evansvilla \$1.00 memfill Rel & Co., and Carter & Jewett. Louisville \$2.10 memfill Rel & Co., and Carter & Lewett. Louisville \$2.10 memfill Rel & Co., and Carter & Jewett. Louisville \$2.10 memfill Rel & Co., and Carter & Jewett. Louisville \$2.10 memfill Rel & Co., and Carter & Jewett. Louisville \$2.10 memfill Rel & Co., and Carter & Jewett. Louisville \$2.10 memfill Rel & Co., and Carter & Jewett. Louisville \$2.10 memfill Rel & Co., and Co., Zanesville \$1.00 mic. New York, and No. I William st., New York; E. J. Sneeder Philadelphia, Maryew & Roons, Batterore; Geo. C. Franciscon, Pittsburgh.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

H. J. LOMBAERT, Superintendent, Altoons, Pa. May 1, 1857.

Water Unre.

MOUNT PROSPECT WATER-CURE, Bing I'l hamton—Eight hours ride from the city by N. Y. and Rais Railroad. Visitors will find this one of the pleasantest places in the Union Board \$4 per week. Address J. H. NORTH, M. D.

Medical.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS. The excruciating torment of toothache can be speedily telleved by this delightful remedy, without fear of injuring the guns or teeth. Eminent Deutists say the y use it daily in their practice and that it has enabled them to preserve many valuable teeth that n ust otherwise have been drawn. Try it your-ciff and recommend it to others. Prepared and sold by A. B. A. D. SANDS. Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price 25 cents per vial.

DROPSY CURED (even the worst cases).-A D Physician, desirous to retire from a long practice, and still to do all the good in his power, is anxious to make known this means of cure, and will send (free of charge) the full Prescription, with instructions, to all afflicted. Address P. O. BOYD, M. D., Station B, New-York.

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate A PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEED, late of the City of New-York, merchant deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 31 Chembers atreet, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-second day of May, 1857.

LEWIS B. BROWN, Executors.

WM. SMITH BROWN, Executors.

my 13 law6mS WM. SMITH BROWN, Executors.

CUPREME COURT, County of New-York.—

LEVI B. TYNG, Plaintiff, against J. D. WHITE and A. G. WEET, Defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.) To the Defendants and each of them: You are he reby summoned and required to answer the comoistint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the aforesaid County of New-York, at the City Hall, the City of New York and to serve a copy of your answer to the said compaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 169 Breadway, in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, a xelusive of the day of anch service; and if you fail to ars wer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this ation will take judgment against yen for the sum of four hundred and ninety-three dollars, with interest from the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, beside the cooked the COZZENS.

SAMUEL D. COZZENS.

The complaint above referred to was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on Friday, the S. day of July, 1857.

SAMUEL D. COZZENS.

Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 169 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT-In the First District and SUPREME COURT—In the First District and State of New York—MARTHA HAMPTON, Administratic upon the estate, goods, chattels credits and effects of CHRISTOPHER HAMPTON, deceased, against HARRIET W. BELL and ABRAHAM C. BELL, Executors of Jacob Bell, decrased, and SUSAND BROWN, Executrix of David Brown, deceased.—To the above samed DEFENDANTS: You are hereby someoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which complaint is now on file in the County Clerk's office in the City of New-York, and serve a copy of your answer on the subsorbers, at my office, number 56 Beckman street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service herrof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer on the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you personally and against the estate of Jacob Bell and David Brown, deceased, for the sum of nine thousand dollars, with interest, from the risteenth day of May, one thousand depth hundred and interest, one, because the costs of this section—David 20th June, 1857.

ALANSON NASH.

SUPREME COURT, City and County of New-York ELBERT HOOGLAND and FRANK H. WEST at: RICHARD M HARRISON and G. W. ELMER.—To the decendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filled in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New York, and to serve a copy of you answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office. No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforestid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five day of November, one thousand eight interest from the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-siz, beside the coats of this action.—Dated New-York, June 30 1837.

WM E CURTIS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 10th day of July, 1857.

YM E CURTIS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

jyll-lau6w3 WM E. CURTIS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

CUPREME COURT.—HAYNE M. ANDREWS Demand.—To the disudants—You are hereby summened to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the effice of the Clerk of the City and Genuty of New York at his effice at the Cry Hall, in the City of New York, and to serve a capy of your answer on me at my office, at No. 35 Wallest, in the City of New York, and to serve a capy of your answer on me at my office, at No. 35 Wallest, in the City of New York, within the work ways after the service of this sommens on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fall te amswer the said companit as aforesaid, the plainiff will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and suty-five doflars, with interest from the intercent he day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, beside the cests of this action—Dated 18th cas of July, 1857.

WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, Plainiff's Attorney.

N. B.—The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Citra of the City and County of New York on he 17th day of July 1857.

WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, 1911 In the Way of July 1857.

UPREME COURT, COUNTY of KINGS, N.Y.

—Anatyw S. Wheeler, against Otta Boyden and Lorenzo CUPREME COURT.-HAYNE M. ANDREWS

CUPREME COURT, COUNTY of KINGS, N.Y.

—India w S. Wheeler, against Otla Boyden and Lorenzo
Beyden Summons for money demanded on contract feomnot set )—To OTIS BOYDEN and LORENZO BOYDEN.
You are hereby summoned and required to answer the compaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk
of the County of Kings at the City Hall in the City of
Brocklyn, on the 19th day of June, 1237, and to serve a copy of
converse to the seid compaint on the subscriber at his
office, No 9 Court-st, in the said city, within twenty days
after the service of this summone on you, exclusive of the day
of such service, and if you fall to asswer the said complaint
within the time aforeraid the plaintiff will take judgment
against you for the sum of One Thousand Dollars with interest
from the 19th day of November, 1835, beside coats of this
action, Dated Brooklyn, June 2, 1836.

HENRY HAGNER,

je20 law6w8\* Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YORK, THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YORK, by the Grace of God, Free and Independent—To all persent interested in the estate of PATRICK KAVANAIH, late of the City of New-York, deceased as creditors, next of kin, or citerwise, send receing: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personsily to be and appear before our Surroyste of the County of New York, at his Office in the City of New York, on the fourth day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the foremon of that cay, then and there to attend the final settlement of the account of proceedings of Margaret McGowam (formerly Kavatagh), as administratize of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased. In testimony whereof, we have custed the and of effice of said Surroyate to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Alexander W. Bradford, est, Surroyate of our [t. a.] said County, at the City of New York, the 28th day of Jane in the year of ear land one thousand night hundred the county of the county of the W. BRADFORD.

New York Daily Tribune

Bayard Taylor in Northern Europe.

No. XXIV. STOCKHOLM, AND ITS ASPECTS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. STOCKHOLM, May 1, 1857. The Swdes are proud of Stockholm, and justly eo. No European capital, except Constantinople, can boast such picturesque beauty of position, and none whatever affords so great a range of shifting set ever-levely aspects. Travelers are fond of calling it, in the imitative nomenclature of commonplace, the "Venice of the Nerth"-but it is no Venice. It is not that swan of the Adriatic, singing her death-song in the purple sunset, but a Northern eaglet, nested on the islands and recky shores of the pale-green Maiar Lake. The Stad, or city proper, occupies three islands, which lie in the mouth of the parrow strait, by which the waters of the lake, after having come a hundred miles from the westward, and washed in their course the shores of thirteen hundred islands, pour themselves into the outer archipelago which is claimed by the Baltic Sea. On the largest of these islands, according to tradition, Agne, King of Sweden, was strangled with his own golden chain by the Finnish princess Skiolfa, whom he had taken prisoner. This was sixteen hundred years ago, and a thousand years later Birger Jarl, on the same spot, built the stronghold which was the seed out of which Stockholm has grown.

This island and the adjoining Riddarholm, or Island of the Knights, contain all the ancient historic landmarks of the city, and nearly all of its most remarkable buildings. The towers of the Storkyrkan and the Riddarholm's Church lift themselves high into the air; the dark red mass of the Riddarhus, or House of Nebles, and the white turrets and quadrangles of the penitentiary are conspicuous among the old white, tile roofed blocks of houses; while, rising above the whole, the most prominent object in every view of Stockholm, is the Slot, or Royal Palace. This is one of the noblest royal residences in Europe. Standing on an immense basement terrace of granite, its grand quadrangle of between three and four hundred feet equare, with wings (resembling, in general design, the Pitti Palace at Florence), is elevated quite above the rest of the city, which it crowns as with a mural diadem. The chaste and simple majesty of this edifice, and its admirable proportions, are a perpetual gratification to the eye, which is always drawn to it, as a central point, and thereby prevented from dwelling on whatever inharmonious or unsightly features there may be in the general view.

Splendid bridges of granite connect the island with the northern and southern suburbs, each of which is much greater in extent than the city proper. The Palace fronts directly upon the Norrbro, or Northern Bridge, the great thoroughfare of Stockholm, which leads to the Square of Gustavus Adolphus, flanked on either side by the palace of the Crown Prince and the Opera House. The porthern suburb is the fashionable quarter, containing all the newest streets and the handsomest private residences. The ground rises gradually from the water, and as very little attention is paid to grading, the streets follow the undulations of the low hills over which they spread, rising to the windmills on the outer hights and sinking into the hollows between. The southern suburb, however, is a single long hill, up the steep side of which the houses climb, row after row, until they reach the Church of St. Catharine, which crowns the very summit. In front of the city (that is eastward, and toward the Baltic), lie two other islands, connected by bridges with the northern suburb. Still beyond is the Djurgard, or Beer-Park, a singularly picturesque island, nearly the whole of which is occupied by a public park, and the summer villas of the wealthy Stockholmers. Its natural advantages are superior to those of any other park in Europe. Even now, when there is scarcely a sign of Spring, its cliffs of gray rock, its rolling lawns rass and its veneralle caks, with their iron trunks and gnarled, contorted boughs, with blue glimpses of ice-free water on all sides, attract hundreds of visitors daily.

My Swedish friends all say: "You should see "Stockholm in Summer! You have passed the worst part of the whole year among us, and you "now leave, just when our fine days begin!" I need no assurance, however, of the Summer charm of the place. In those long, golden evenings, which give place to an unfading twilight, when the birch is a network of silver and green, and the meadows are sown with the bright wild-flowers of the north, these labyrinths of land and water must be truly enchanting. But were the glories of the Northern Summer increased tenfold, I could not live where such a price must be paid for them. Until within the past ten days the weather has been of that kind which aggravates one to the loss of all patience. Dull, raw, cloudy skies, an air which penetrates, unnerves and depresses, mad under foot, alternating with slushy snow-in short everything that is disagreeable in Winter, without its brisk and bracing qualities. I have been in a state of semi-sickness the greater part of the time. and after finishing the records of my Lapland journey, have felt neither the inclination nor the ability to give you my impressions of Stockholm, until the unfriendly season was over. A traveler cannot be too careful, lest he color his judgments with the hue of sensations which spring entirely from some peculiar mood of mind or condition of body. As I shall also return to Stockholm after visiting Norway this Summer, there is much which I shall leave unsaid until that time, contenting myself, at present, with noting what is most peculiar in the external appearance of the city and in its social life. The streets of Stockholm are, with but two or

three exceptions, narrow and badly paved. The municipal regulations in regard to them appear to be sadly deficient. They are quite as filthy as those of New-York, and you will therefore have some idea of their borrid condition. A few trottoirs have been recently introduced, but even in the Drottninggatan, the principal street, they are barely wide enough for two persons to walk abreast. The pavements are rough, alippery, and dangerous both to man and beast. I have no doubt that the great number of cripples in Stockholm is owing to this cause. On the other hand, the houses are models of solidity and stability. They are all of stone, or brick stuccoed over, with staircases of stone or iron, wood being prohibited by law, and roofs of copper, slate or tiles. In fact, the Swedes have singularly luxurious ideas concerning roofs, spending much more money upon them, proportionntely, than on the house itself. You even see wooden shanties with copper roofs, got up regardless of expense. The houses are well lighted (which is quite necessary in the dark streets), and supplied with double windows against the cold. The air tight Russian atove is universal. It has

the advantage of keeping up sufficient warmth with a very small supply of fuel, but at the expense of ventilation. I find nothing yet equal to the oldfashioned fire-place in this respect, though I must confess I prefer the Russian stove to our hot-air furnaces. Carpets are very common in Sweden, in the houses of the poor as well as the rich, and thus the dwellings have an air of warmth and comfort which is not found in Germany and other parts of the Continent. The arrangements for sleeping and washing are tolerable, though scanty, as compared with England, but the great cleanliness of Swedish houses makes amends for many deficien-

The manner of living here, nevertheless, is not

very agreeable to the stranger. There is no hotel,

except Kahn's, where one can obtain both beds and

meals. The practice is to hire rooms, generally

with the privilege of having your coffee in the morning, and to get your meals at a restaurant, of which there are many, tolerably cheap and not particularly good. Even Davison's, the best and most fashionable, has but an ordinary cuisine. Rooms are quite dear-particularly, at present, when the Diet is in session and the city crowded with country visitors-and the inclusive expenses of living are equal to Berlin and greater than in Paris. I find that it cests just about as much to be stationary here, as to travel with post-horses in the Northern provinces. The Swedes generally have a cup of coffee on getting out of bed, or before, a substantial breakfast at 9 or 10, dinner at 3, and tea in the evening. The wealthier families dine an hour or two later, but the crowds at the restaurants indicate the prevailing time. Dinner, and frequently breakfast, is prefaced with a smorgaas (buttergoose), consisting of anchovies, pickled herrings, cheese and brandy. Soup, which is generally sweet, comes in the middle and sometimes at the end of dinner, and the universal dessert is preserved fruit covered with whipped cream. I have had occasion to notice the fondness of the Swedes for sugar, which some persons seem to apply to almost every dish, except fish and oysters. I have often seen them season crab-soup with powdered sugar. A favorite dish is raw salmon, very slightly salted-a great delicacy, they say, but I have not yet been hungry enough to eat it. Meat, which is abundant, is rarely properly cooked, and game, of which Sweden has a great variety, is injured by being swamped in sauces. He must be very fastidious, however, who cannot live passably well in Stockholm, especially if he has frequent invitations to dine with private families, many of whom have very excellent cooks.

As a people the Swedes are very hospitable, and particularly so toward foreigners. There is perbaps no country in Europe where travelers are treated with so much kindness and allowed so many social privileges. This is fortunate, as the conventionalities of the country are more rigid than the laws of the Medes and Persians. Nothing excites greater scandal than an infraction of the numberless little foundities with which the descendants of the honest, spontaneous, impulsive old Scandinavians have, somehow or other, allowed themselves to be fettered, and were not all possible allowance made for the stranger, he would have but a dismal time of it. Notwithstanding these habits have become a second nature, they are still a false nature, and give a painfully stiff and constrained air to society. The Swedes pride themselves on being the politest people in Europe. Voltaire called them the "Frenchmen of the North," and they are greatly flattered by the epithet. But how much better, to call themselves Suedes !- to preserve the fine, manly characteristics of their ancient stock rather than imitate a people so alien to them in blood, in character and n antecedents. Those meaningless social courtesies which sit well enough upon the gay, volatile, mercurial Frenchman, seem absurd affectations when practiced by the tall, grave, sedate Scandinavian. The intelligent Swedes feel this, but they are powerless to make headway against the influence of a Court which was wholly French, even before Bernadotte's time. "We are a race of apes," said one of them to me bitterly. Gustavus III. was wholly French in his tastes, but the ruin of Swedish nationality in Stockholm was al-

ready commenced when he ascended the throne. Stockholm manners, at present, are a curious mixture of English and French, the latter element, of course, being predominant. In costume, the gentlemen are English, with exaggeration. Nowhere are to be seen such enormously tall and stiff, black chimney-pots (misnamed hats), nowhere such straight-cut overcoats, descending to the very heels. You might stick all the men you see into pasteboard cards, like a row of pins, so precisely are they clothed upon the same model. But when you meet one of these grim, funereal figures, he pulls off his bat with a politeness which is more than French; he keeps it off, perhaps, while he is speaking; you shake hands and accept his invitation to enter his house. After you are within he greets you a second time with the same ceremonies, as if you had then first met; be says, "Tak for sist! ' (equivalent to: "thank you for the pleasure of your company the last time we met")! and, after your visit is over, you part with equal formality. At dinner the guests stand gravely around the table with clasped hands, before sitting down. This is repeated on rising, after which they bow to each other and shake hands with the host and hostess. Formerly they used to say "I thank you for the meal," a custom still retained in Denmark and Norway. Not long ago the guests were obliged to make a subsequent visit of ceremony to thank the host for his entertainment, and he was obliged to invite them all to a second dinner, in consequence thereof; so that giving one dinner always involved giving two. Fortunately the obligation was canceled by the second, or the visits and dinners might have gone on alternately, ad infinitum.

At dinners and evening parties, white gloves and white cravats are invariably worn, and generally white vests. The same custom is observed at funerals, even the drivers of the hearse and carriages being furnished with resplendent white gloves for the occasion. I have a horror of white cravats, and take advantage of the traveler's privilege to wear a black one. I never could understand why, in England, where the boundaries of caste are so distinctly marked, a gentleman's full dress should be his servant's livery. The chimney-pots are no protection to the head in raw or very cold weather, and it has required no little courage in me to appear in fur or felt. For a week or two the curious, surprised, scrutinizing looks of the multitude were rather annoying, but they seem at last to have set it down as an incurable eccentricity. "I wish I could wear such a comfortable hat," said a Swede to me; "but I dare not ; you are a traveler and it is permitted, but a Swede would lose his position in society if he were to do to." Another gentleman informed me that his

Consul greatly shocked the people by carrying home his own marketing. A few gentlemen have independence enough to set aside, in their own houses, some of the more disagreeable features of this conventionalism, and the success of two or three, who have held weekly soirces through the Winter one more free and unrestrained plan, may in the end restore somewhat of naturalness and spontaneity to the society of Stockholm.

The continual taking off of your hat to everybody you know, is a great annoyance to the Eeglish. A A lift of the bat, as in Germany, is not sufficient. You must remove it entirely, and hold it in the air a second or two, before you replace it. King Oscar once said to an acquaintance of mine, who was commiserating him for being obliged to keep his hat off, the whole length of the Drottning-gatan, in a violent snow storm: "You are quite right; it was exceedingly disagreeable, and I could not help wishing that instead of being King of Sweden, I were King of Thibet, where, according to Huc, the polite salutation is simply to Rick out your tongue." The consideration extended to foreigners is, I am told, quite withdrawn after they become residents; so that, as an Englishman informed me, Stockholm is much more pleasant the first year than the second. The principle, on the whole, is about the same which governs English, and most American society, only in Sweden its tyranny is more severely felt, on account of the French imitations which have been engrafted upon it. Speaking of King Oscar reminds me that I should

enlightened monarch. There is probably no King in Europe at present, who possesses such extensive acquirements, or is animated by a more genuine desire for the good of his kingdom. The slow progress which Sweden has made in introducing needful reforms is owing to the conservative spirit of the nobility and the priesthood, who possess half the legislative power. I do not belive there is a greater enemy to Progress than an established Church. Oscar is deservedly popular throughout Sweden, and I wish I could believe that his successor will exhibit equal intelligence and liberality. I have seen all the members of the Royal Family frequently, and once bad an informal self-presenta tion to the whole of them. I was descending the stairway of Kahn's Hotel one afternoon, when a tall, black-bearded, Frenchy gentleman coming up, brushed so close to me in the narrow passage that he received the full benefit of a cloud of smoke which I was ejaculating. It was the Crown Prince. as a servant whispered to me, but as my cigar was genuine Havana and he is said to be a connoisseur of the article, there was no harm done. As I reached the street door a dragoon dashed up, preceding the carriages containing the Reyal Family, who were coming to view Prof. Enslen's panoramas. First, the Crown Princess, with her children; she bowed gracefully in answer to my greeting. The Princess Eugenia, a lady of 27 or thereabouts. with a thoroughly cheerful and amiable face, came next and nodded, smiting. With her was the Queen, a daughter of Eugene Beauharnais, a handsome woman for her years, with the dark bair and eyes of her grandmother, Josephine. King Oscar followed, at the head of a company of officers and pobles, among whom was his second son, Prince Oscar, the handsomest young man in Stockholm. He were his Admiral's uniform, and made me a naval salute as he passed. The King is about medium hight, with a symmetrical head, a bold, finelycut nose, keen, intelligent eyes, and a heavy gray mustache. There was something gallant, dashing and maply in his air, despite his 57 years. He gave me the impression of an honest, energetic and heroughly accomplished man, whereas the face of the Crown Prince, though good-natured, seemed to me weak and irresolute. Prince Oscar, I should say, possesses all his father's talent, and I could not help wishing that the order of his birth had been otherwise. I asked for permission to visit the King the other day, but he is at present too ill to receive any one. He sent me, however, a very kind message, through Baron Lagerheim and Mr. Schroeder. · After speaking of the manners of Stockholm, I

must not close this letter without saying a few words about its morals. It has been es most licentious city in Europe, and, I have no doubt, with the most perfect justice. Vienus may surpass it in the amount of conjugal inddelity, but certainly not in general incontinence. Very nearly half the registered births are illegitimate, to say nothing of the illegitimate children born is wedlock. Of the servant-girls, shop-girls and seamefresses in the city, it is very safe to say that scarcely one out of a hundred is chaste, while, as rakish young Swedes have coolly informed me, a large proportion of girls of respectable parentage, belonging to the middle class, are not much better. The men, of course, are much worse than the women, and even in Paris one sees fewer physical signs of excessive debauchery. Here, the number of broken-down young men, and blear-yed, hoary sinners, is astonishing. I have never been in any place where licentiousness was so open and arowed -and yet, where the slang of a sham morality was so prevalent. There are no houses of prostitution n Stockholm, and the city would be scandalized at the idea of allowing such a thing. A few years ago two were established, and the fact was no somer known than a virtuous mob arose and violently pulled them down! At the restaurants, young blades order their dinners of the female waiters, with an arm around their waists, while the old men place their hands unblushingly upon their bosoms. All the baths in Stockholm are attended by women (generally middle-aged and hideous, I must confess, ) whe perform the usual scrubbing and shampooing with the greatest nonchalance. One does not wonder when he is told of young men who have passed safely through the ordeals of Berlin and Paris, and have come at last to Stockholm

to be ruined. This, the most vital of all the social problems, is strangely neglected. The diseases and excesses which it engenders are far more devastating than those which spring from any other vice, and yet no philanthrepist is bold enough to look the question in the face. The virtuous shrink from it, the vicious don't care about it, the godly simply condemn, and the ungodly indulge-and so the world goes on, and hundreds of thousands go down annually to utter ruin. Which is best, a city like Stockholm, where Prostitution is prohibited, or New-York, where it is tacitly allowed, or Hamburg, where it is legalized? Let some one with more time and more ethical ability, answer: my business here is simply to make statements.

It is but fair to say that the Swedes account for the large proportion of illegitimate births, by stating that many unfortunate females come up from the country to hide their shane in the capital, which is no doubt true. Everything that I have said has been derived from residents of Stockholm, who, proud as they are and sensitive, cannot conceal this glaring depravity. The population of Stockholm, him because he were a cap. A former English as is proved by statistics, has only been increased tive to cool his arder at the Station-house.

during the last fifty years by immigration from the country the number of deaths among the inhabitants exceeding the births by several bundred every year. I was cuce speaking with a Swede about these facts, which he seemed inclined to doubt. "But" said I, "they are derived form your own statistics." "Well," he answered, with a naive attempt to find some compensating good, " you must at least admit that the Swedish statustice are as exact as any in the world "

Drupkenness is a leading vice among the Sweden as we have daily evidence here. Six years ago the consumption of brandy throughout the kingdom was nine gallons for every man, weman and child appually; but it has decreased considerably since then, mainly through the manufacture of beer and porter." " Bajerski &!" (Bavarian beer) is now to be had everywhere, and is rapidly becoming the favorite drink of the people. Sweden and the United States are fast proving the fact that Lager Beer is more efficacious in preventing latemperance then any amount of Prohibitory Law. Brandydrinking is still nevertheless, one of the greatest curses of Sweden. It is no unusual thing to see boys of twelve or fourteen take their glass of fery finkel before dinner. The celebrated Swedish punch, made of arrack, wine and sugar, is a universal evening drink, and one of the most insidious ever invented, despite its agreeable flavor. There is a movement in favor of Total Abstinence, but it seems to have made but little progress, except as it is connected with some of the new religious ideas, which are now preached throughout the not fail to say a word in favor of this liberal and country.

The Gotha Canal is at last open, and I shall eave in a few days for Germany and England. efore visiting Norway. I have much more to say of Stockhoim and its life, but I shall be here again for a week or two next October. My present stay of two months and a bulf has been devoted princically to studying Swedish, and attending the gymension of Prof Reacting, the successor of Linge neerning all which I shall have something to

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

To the Editor of The N Y. Tribune.

Sir: Not long since The N. Y. Dady Times sur, prised the triends of freedom and justice by its aniposted defense of Gov. Walker's policy in Kansasand deep was the regret at the open exhibition of the evidences of bargain and tale in the Custom-House advertisements.

A day or two since if undertook the more difficult

tesk of reëstablishing the lost character of the majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court. After holding back for months, and declining to pronounce upen the merits of the case, "for the good and sufficient reason, that the news of this extraordinary result could not be accepted as authentic before its verification by the accurate publication of the decision itself"—re-jecting the report of the case, made by the reporter of the Supreme Court timself, an Attorney at Law, and published by a house of this city of high standing, the correctness of which none of the Judges as yet have derice—The Times a last ventures to inform the pub-lic "that the Supreme Court, in deciding the case of "Dred Scott, did not decide adversely to the rights of "any class, or race of men, to citizenship in the United "States." How refeashingly coal with the thermometer a '90 in the stade! In view of the decunciation of a free people and free press, the majority of the Court may well seek to reften down the impression produced by their attack upon freedem and free labor, but The Times will find it bend work to convince the people of the North that the following observations by Junius do not apply to the Supreme Court:

Junius do not apply to the Supreme Court:

"A Court of Junius may be subject to another sort of bias, note important and periodions, as it reaches beyond the interst of individuals, and feets the whole community. A Judge, under the influence of Convernment, may be honest enough in he decision of providuals, such trainty of the public. When victim is marked out by the ministry, this Judge will offer himself to perform he samilies. He will not scrape to prositute his dignity, and hersy the sametry of his office, whenever an arbitrary point is to be sarried for Covernment, or the cast much of a court to be statified."

The introduction of sectional bias and political animosty into the highest legal tributeal of the nation, has

had an influence upon the public mind which can only be remedied by moreasing the number of representatives of the Free States upon the bench. It will take time to restore the confidence of the people in the "honesty of that branch of the Government to which
"the reputation of spotlers honesty is as essential as New York, July 17, 1887.

BEESON'S PLEA FOR THE INDIANS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SiR: Permit a word in reply to "A Pastor in Utica," touching Berson's Pica for Ludians. Some of his exceptions in regard to the theology of the Pica are well taken; but it should be remembered that everything of this kind is introduced incidentally and has no necessary connection with the narrative of facts. It might be wished, to be sure, that the author had lett matters of this cort entirely out of his book, in which case it would doubtless have been both more acceptable and more useful. But is it wise, is it just, because of these incidental speculative errors, which the author petther aborates nor atlempts to prove, to decline attention to the astounding mass of facts which he essays to get before the American people? It seems to me that nothing could be more foolish or an-just. My communicatory notice of the book, in which A Paster that bared solely on this conviction. Those who will take the treable to look at that notice again, will see take the treathe to book at that notice again, will see that it respects simply the historical parts of the book, which, from personal knowledge of the arbor, I was continued to besteve true to be tacte. These facts I then thought and still think, ought to be known to our countrymen. And I am constrained to book upon it as a great mistrate in this brother "Pastor," to attempt to turn away the public attention from these starting resilities and to fix it upon mere incidental opinious which have little intrinsic lendency to harm any one. It is now no recore seemly than it was in the days of our Savicer to "arrive at a great and wallow a came!." We will look after the "mint, and aske, and cumnis, when we shall have attended to the "weighter matter of the law-jurgment, mercy and faith. If ever a tagent or follower of Confucius should give us attancement of wrongs which our countryfaith. If ever a taping of incover to Conduct should give be attancount of wrongs which our centrymen has indicate, and were constantly indicting, upon "the provided and were constantly indicting, upon "the provided and we should doubtless feel it our duty to correct our morals before we stopped to criticise the cross of the informant. Again, therefore, I provide my country, en to produce and read the nook in Z. Paodock.

A laughable green occurred in the Rolls Court, at Dublin, the other day. Mr. Hassard, a well-bnown eccentric applicant, appealed to the Master addressing the Court until he was oningen to throw down his level convened with languater. Fice hero of a hundred legal battles flying along, still rester the table, from the pelcennas who was in pircuit of him, had selved fire emissent Queen's counsel by the laga. On this circumstance becoming known, the bar, the specialors, and aven the ordinarily luminovable gravity of the learned didge, were overcome. Nor were the counds that issued from under the table of a character that tended to distribute his leadernumers of the scene. Kicks and pumpes might be heard, mingled with such exclanations as these sounding through the wood, the conversation of Guingher, the ventralequest, with the people in the street. "Let me go." that's not fair. "this len! in thee." I'm getting no fair play." At length he was fairly caught and carried away captured to the contract of the Station bounds.